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PRINCETON

"Down with Chon Du Hwan" "Yankee Go Home" Seoul Students Shout

Demonstrate for 3 Consecutive Days

(See Related Stories on Pages 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8)

Thousands of students of Seoul National University, south Korea's largest and most prestigious higher institution, staged anti-Chon demonstrations and battled riot police for 3 consecutive days from May 27 through May 29, chanting "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" and "Yankee Go Home!"

The three-day demonstrations were the largest anti-"government" protest in the last several months.

The Asian Wall Street Journal, in its May 30 issue, said, "During Thursday's (May 28) demonstration at Seoul National University, some students repeatedly called 'Yankee' or 'Yankee go home' at a Western newsman."

Foreign observers believe the student protest might escalate.

ON MAY 27, more than 1,000 students of Seoul National University held an anti-"government" demonstration at around 12 noon in commemoration of the first anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Throwing rocks at tear-gas firing armed riot police, the students continued the demonstration and sit-ins, moving to different spots on the campus, repeatedly calling for the resignation of strongman Chon Du Hwan.

When riot police fell upon the demonstrators, Kim Tae Hun, 22-year-old senior of the Social Science College, committed suicide by jumping to the ground from the fifth floor of the library building in protest against the Chon junta.

Witnesses said that the suicide followed five shouts, "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" to students below.

He was from the South Cholla Provincial capital of Kwangju, where at least 2,000 people were killed and more than 10,000 others injured or wounded in the popular uprising of May last year.

The students threw rocks and sticks at the police armed with shields and tear gas.

The police mobilized armored cars equipped with water cannons and tear-gas launchers, witnesses said.

This showdown continued several hours and violent clashes took place at many spots, added the witnesses.

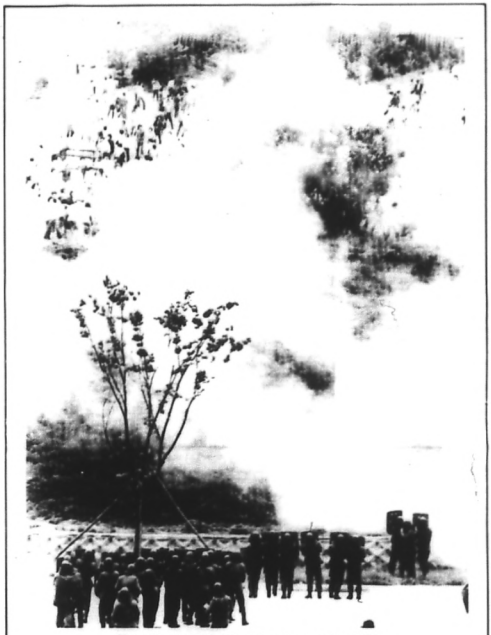
After the demonstration, students held rallies in classrooms to mark the first anniversary of the Kwangju uprising and blasted the atrocities committed by Chon's paratroopers.

ON MAY 28, the death of Kim Tae Hun prompted more than 4,000 students of the school to gather in his honor.

The rally reportedly started shortly before noon and lasted three hours.

About 300 plainclothes men were deployed around the sprawling

(Continued on page 7)



Riot police surrounded the student demonstrators. (UPI)

U.S. Planned to Bomb Kwangju

During the May 18-27 Kwangju Popular Uprising last year, the United States command in south Korea planned to bomb the city of Kwangju in support of the martial-law troops of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, it was disclosed in a report of an American correspondent.

Mr. Tom Sullivan, correspondent for New Asia News, an English-language publication in Tokyo, made this report. (See His Report on Page 3)

He was quoting a member of the U.S. Army in south Korea as telling a particularly chilling story.

The planned bombing was cancelled because American missionaries in the capital of South Cholla Province refused to be evacuated and the U.S. embassy stressed the adverse consequences of the air raid.

As a possible reason for such American attitude, Mr. Yamakawa Akio, military commentator in Tokyo, cited the fact that there was in the south Korean city the largest nuclear arsenal in Northeast Asia.

He was addressing an International Workshop on Kwangju held in Tokyo on May 28. (See Details of the Workshop on Page 4)

He recalled that at least 686 nuclear weapons were kept in place in south Korea.

A number of dead bodies of Kwangju demonstrators whose faces were painted in such a way as to prevent identification were dugged out in a mountain of Kwangju, a Japanese female peace activist said.

Mrs. Kawada Yasuyo was referring to a report made by south Korean Christians who quoted local farmers.

She made this disclosure in the May 28 Kwangju forum held in Tokyo.

Students vigorously rise in anti-Chon demonstration, throwing rocks. (AP Radiophoto)

Movie Production and Cultural Exchange with Japan

Asahi Shimbun

Journalist Shibayama Tetsuya of the Japanese daily newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported on the conditions of the movies of the DPRK and expressed his views on the future development of cultural relationships between the DPRK and Japan in the May 8th and 20th issues of his paper. He visited the DPRK from April 7 to 21, accompanying a delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Interchange Association headed by its chairman Ogasawara Mitsuko.

Follow excerpts from his article

Rehearsal of a song and piano friendship performance by the members of a delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Interchange Association at the February 8 Hall of Culture in Pyongyang. The orchestra is that of the Pyongyang Art Troupe

Entertainment Films

I came to be informed of the state of movies in the DPRK when I discussed this question with the movie staff at the Korean Art Film Studio I visited. Recently, the amusement espionage movie "Unknown Heroes" has made a big hit, and a series of as many as 20 films of the same title were produced. The country's strong political-colored films which have been regarded as a mean of publicity for socialist construction, seemed to be changing. They are becoming an entertainment to the people. A new generation of movie staff is rising.

The Korean Art Film Studio was in one of the suburbs of Pyongyang. It was located in a 350,000-square-meter area where about 1,500 people worked. Together with a giant studio and other movie producing facilities and equipment, there were also dwelling houses for people working there, and even a kindergarten. I was welcomed by its director and by popular actresses Kim Chong Hwa, heroine of the "Unknown Heroes" series, and Hong Yong Hi. Marble buildings were bright and clean with no dust found there.

It took two hours for me to see some sets, an editing room, a recording room and after-recording by choruses. All the process from shooting to cutting were done in a functional and rational way. Even Japan does not have such a well-equipped movie studio. It shows how the country makes much of movie production.

During the Korean War in the 1950's, the old buildings of the film studio were completely destroyed by U.S. air raids. "After the war, President Kim Il Sung led the people to construct a new building, saying 'Let's build a better one.' Then, the film studio was reconstructed just after the war. Thanks to this we now have this fine studio," the director said proudly. (The film studio was completed on Jan. 6, 1947).

He continued, "We movie film workers are greatly rewarded both economically and socially. We are the happiest artists in the world." Certainly, in this country, the social state of movie men and women is high as well as their salaries. They are public officials.

In early days, it mainly produced films dealing with brutal Japanese colonialist invaders and the struggles of anti-Japanese guerrillas. Works of this type include "The Sea of Blood", "The Flower Girl" and "Among the Villagers." They were followed by movies about battles in the Korean War, like "The Mokran Flower," "The Family of Choe Hak Sin" and "The Song We Sang at the Front." In these films more importance was given to politics than their artistic nature and amusement quality.

However, the movies have made a big stride. The amusement films "Unknown Heroes" show the development.

This is a movie about struggles against spies during the Korean War. I happened to see one of the series in the Potong-gang Hotel in Pyongyang. It was not only a means of propagating revolutionary ideas but a popular film full of thrill, suspense and love romance. Moreover, the heroine was a very excitingly beautiful but mysterious beauty. So to speak, it was a socialist version of the 007 series. No wonder that it became a popular film.

The heroine Miss Kim Chong Hwa on a screen of the "Unknown Heroes" series

◀ Popular actress Kim Chong Hwa was awarded the title of "Merited Actress," thanks to the big hit of the "Unknown Heroes" series. "It was a big role to play for me who had just graduated from the movie-film university. The most difficult thing was how to express patriotism and to grasp the background of which I had no intimate knowledge," she explained.

Youths who had no experience in the war are making their debuts in the movies, and the majority of audiences are young people. It has become difficult to educate the rising generation only with stiff slogans. Production of the "Unknown Heroes" series is aimed at leading them to inherit the revolution.

Shooting scene at a studio of the Korean Art Film Studio in Pyongyang

Japanese Musicians Welcomed

The DPRK's zeal for the development of cultural relationships with Japan is clear from the fact that all the artists in Pyongyang gave various performances to welcome the Japanese musicians visiting there. The Mansudae Art Troupe made an urgent performance and other art troupes also held welcoming performances. They included the Pyongyang Circus, the Pyongyang Art Troupe and the Moranbong Opera Troupe. In addition, at a song and piano friendship performance Japanese songs were sung by the Japanese singers. This was the first time since the liberation that a Japanese song was sung in the DPRK.

As is generally known, the country's liberation history begins with the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's. At that time, Japan colonized Korea and forced the Japanese language and culture on the Korean people. The Koreans still remember this bitter experience.

However, frequent cultural exchanges with Japan in recent years make us feel that the DPRK is making effort to establish bilateral relationships with Japan, leaving aside the past crimes committed by the Japanese.

This will was found especially in the words of government officials.

The chairman of the performance association said: "First, we thought of showing you the opera 'Sea of Blood', but we changed our mind. The opera was produced during the anti-Japanese armed struggles. We once showed it to a famous Japanese musician. After seeing it he said, 'We are very sorry that we behaved in such a terrible way in Korea in the past.' We showed it to him as a historical event. We had no intention to condemn the Japanese. Since then on, we have been considering feelings of Japanese people when we receive them."

Other government officials said: "Developing friendly relationships with the Japanese people greatly contributes toward developing good relations among Asian countries and maintaining peace in the world." (Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi); "The development of friendly relationships between the Korean and the Japanese peoples is of great significance for the Korean people's solidarity." (Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art.)

I suppose the reasons of its desire to develop relationships with Japan are (1) to win the support of the Japanese people for its struggles to accelerate independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, (2) to promote Japan-Korea economic relationships; and (3) to get its successful system understood internationally.

Vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chol of Chongryun Passes Away

The Late Vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chol of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)

Mr. Yun Sang Chol, vice-Chairman of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), died on May 27 due to liver cancer.

He was 57 years old. He was in charge of Chongryun's international affairs since its formation 26 years ago. One of his constant companions was an English dictionary. Every day he read English-language dailies.

His funeral service was held on May 28 at the Korean Hall in downtown Tokyo which houses the general headquarters of Chongryun. Wreaths were sent from the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun and other affiliated organizations, and from political parties and various organizations of Japan, including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

Present at the funeral rites were Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun, Chongryun officials and representatives of Japan's political parties and public organizations and prominent figures, including businessmen, lawyers, commentators and university professors.

Condolences were cabled from the Central Committee of the Pyongyang-based Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and authorities concerned in the DPRK.

The late Yun was cited by the DPRK Government in recognition of his outstanding service to the cause of national reunification and the strengthening of international solidarity with it. He was awarded a number of decorations, including three Orders of National Flag First Class.

He was born in Jungmun myon, Cheju Island as the first son of Mr. Yun Tae On. His parents were killed when American troops and Syngman Rhee troops attacked the island-wide uprising in 1949.

His first patriotic job was in the joining of the Korean Democratic Youth League in February, 1947. He became chairman of its Osaka headquarters and then worked with the Osaka branch of The Haeban Sinmun (predecessor of The Choson Sinbo) since October, 1949. He was later on the staff of the external affairs department of Chongryun. He was promoted to the post of vice-Chairman in September, 1977.

American Correspondent on Popular Sentiments and U.S. Plan to Bomb Kwangju

American correspondent Tom Sullivan was reporting on the sentiments of the south Korean people toward the United States and Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

He was disclosing that the United States Command in south Korea had planned to bomb the city of Kwangju when its population rose in an uprising in May last.

Mr. Sullivan was a correspondent for New Asia News, an English-language publication published in Tokyo by the Pacific-Asia Resources Center.

His report is entitled "Report on a Recent Visit to South Korea." Here a full text of the report:

"We've demonstrated for seven years, and look what we get--more dictatorship. Students and other movement people don't really know what to do." These words were typical of many of the conversations I had with south Korean activists in a recent visit to the country. Overall, people seemed pessimistic and depressed over the situation under Chun Doo Hwan. Despite the lifting of martial law in January, it is still very difficult to organize or speak publicaly about the government. Many of the Yushin laws have been written into the new constitution, making permanent what were once "temporary" emergency decrees. "All the anti-communist laws are now part of the national security laws, and penalties are more severe," I was told. "While world attention was focused on Kim Dae Jung, Chun was busy rewriting the constitution. Now all the defects in Pak's laws have been corrected and made more severe. Please explain this to people on the outside."

The pessimism and uncertainty about south Korea's future is shared by many. One minister who was imprisoned for several years under Pak told me that "since the Chun-Reagan Summit Meeting, people here feel more than ever that south Korea is controlled by outside powers. For example, a taxi driver said to me, " we shouldn't call Chun president, we should call him governor-general"--the term used for the Japanese colonial ruler of Korea."

This comment reflects a change from the Pak period. "Back then, people felt we had some independence. Now we know that it is Japan and the U.S. that control us--and the 8th Army that controls Chun."

Still, the movement is unsure of how to react in the new situation under Chun and Reagan. "Most people are being silent now, afraid to speak out," the minister said. "In the coming period, the church activities will remain in the background. Usually we do something on March First--but not this year." He thought for a minute. "But the spirit of March First will never die."

Since the Kwangju Incident, anti-American feeling in south Korea has been growing. "Many people feel that it is the U.S. that has been behind all these dramas of the last few years," the minister said. "People are very suspicious of General Wickham and the role he has played here since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi. This feeling permeates every part of our society."

Because of the overt U.S. role in the smashing of the Kwangju Insurrection, the emphasis of the movement--especially among students--is changing from being anti-dictatorship to being explicitly anti-imperialist. But there is a considerable amount of debate about how to frame this analysis publicly. To criticize the U.S. troop presence could mean being branded a north Korean agent or a communist. But one person pointed out that even this is changing. "When people see the U.S. troops coming ashore on TV for the Team Spirit exercises, this scares them," he said. "It's just more foreign troops coming into Korea. This makes the people think the U.S. is planning a war. But they know it won't be in the U.S.--it will be in Korea. So many people don't like these troops. The people don't want another war."

Many activists and foreign missionaries agreed that the most crucial factor in south Korea is labor. With inflation threatening to reach 60 per cent again this year, the situation for workers is becoming increasingly desperate--and the most repressive parts of the new constitution are directed at labor. "The labor movement has been destroyed," said one activist. "They have fired all the people in the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) who were supportive of workers' rights during the purification campaigns. Now they have these labor-management committees, which will control the workers. There will be no strikes allowed, no slowdowns." One of the purposes of the new labor laws is to separate church activists from the labor movement. "Groups like the UIM (Urban Industrial Mission) and the Catholic Workers Groups cannot meet with workers only through such means as day care centers. So the workers are isolated."

But the last day I was in Seoul, I attended a Korean Labor Day celebration at the Hall of Hong Kong Po. Although many KCIA agents surrounded the area, about 300 people--mostly women workers from the area--gathered at the UIM building to sing songs of labor and hear activists and workers talk about their struggle. The inner strength of the workers and the emotion with which they sang made me feel how powerful this movement is. It is clear that if the government dared to lift the controls on the labor movement, there would be a large-scale struggle for

The situation in Kwangju is equally volatile. In early March, Chun Doo Hwan visited Kwangju on his way to the dedication of the new site for nuclear power plants 9 and 10 in Cholla Namdo Province. According to several reports, Chun was met by a small demonstration of families of victims of the Kwangju Massacrs. Surrounded by citizens who formed a protective ring around them, the people pushed their way into the path of Chun's motorcade, shouting things like "where is my brother?" and "can you bring back our sisters?" The motorcade was stopped for a short time, but police quickly dispersed the crowd. Several members of the families were then arrested and taken to a police station, where they were severely beaten to "find out who the leaders are." Hearing they were in jail, Chun reportedly ordered them released--after paying them one million won each.

This incident--unreported, of course, in the Korean press--is evidence of the deep anger and rage felt by the people of Kwangju towards the Chun government, which still insists that the Incident was a "riot caused by communists" and refuses to accept any blame for the thousands of people killed and injured. This rage was directly experienced by this writer: one day when I was in Kwangju a drunk man was walking around the streets, shouting over and over again: "Never forget the Kwangju Incident!"

Anti-American feeling is particularly intense in Kwangju, even among foreign missionaries. Last December, there was a small fire set at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju. While officially blamed on "faulty wiring," others say that the fire was set by members of a farmers' group, several members of which are in prison.

Cynicism about the government runs deep. "More election ballots were defaced here than anywhere else in the country," I was told. Since there is so much pressure to vote in south Korea--one person in Seoul was called no less than four times on the presidential election day--many people make an appearance at the polls to avoid harrassment. As in Kwangju, many just come to have their names recorded--and then vote for all the candidates, or none, or deface the ballot. Few believe the government election results. One resident in Kwangju went to vote late in the afternoon. But the people at the voting office told her, "sorry, we already voted for you. We didn't know you were going to show up."

A member of the U.S. Army told me a particularly chilling story. During the Kwangju Uprising, the military came very close to bombing the city. But because the American missionaries in Kwangju refused to leave ("we weren't afraid of these people") the U.S. Embassy prevented the bombing--and avoided the experience of Nicaragua, when the murder of an American reporter by Somoza's National Guard enraged the American public.

But the callousness of the American government towards their situation has made the people of Kwangju irrevocably anti-American. The Incident has also changed the face of the Korean movement for democracy and unification, which now knows the U.S. can never, ever be counted upon as an ally.

Kwangju provides a symbol of a future Korea as well. One day in Seoul I interviewed an environmental scientist. After a long and bitter conversation in which he expressed his anger at Chun and the Reagan Administration, he described the kind of government he would like to see in Korea. "We want a government that will help the people. During the Kwangju Uprising, almost the whole city supposed the government. They all shared and helped each other. When someone needed water, or food or clothing, they could get it from the other citizens. Then the government came and put them down. But that's our vision for Korea--a government that supports the people instead of murdering them."

Just as the March First Movement sparked the revolt against Japanese colonialism in Korea, the Kwangju Uprising has become a symbol of the Korean struggle against the domination of the U.S.

Major Dates of Student Demonstrations

The following are major dates of student demonstrations in south Korea since the May 1980 massive student demonstrations:

1980:

On Sep. 9: Anti-"government" handbills entitled "Let's Punish Murderer Chon Du Hwan" were distributed on the campus of Kyung Hee University. They urged the United States to stop supporting the Chon junta.

On Oct. 8: About 150 students of Korea Theological College of Seoul carried out an on-campus demonstration, distributing handbills charging yusin remnants with attempting to end freedom and democracy on the plea of national security.

On Oct. 17: Over 1,000 students of Koryo University calling for resignation of the Chon junta clashed riot police. They called on the United States and Japan to stop bolstering the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, and called for the boycott of the Oct. 22 national referendum on a new "constitution."

On Oct. 30: More than 1,000 students at Yonsei University strongly called for the ouster of Chon Du Hwan by turning a prayer meeting into an anti-"government" rally, holding Chon responsible for thousands of deaths during the popular uprising in Kwangju.

On Nov. 6: About 4,000 students at Sunggyungwang University staged an on-campus demonstration, distributing handbills denouncing the criminal acts committed by the Chon junta.

On Nov. 10: Over 1,000 students of Sookyung Women's University clashed on campus with riot police, chanting the demand for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

On Nov. 18: Over 2,000 students of Yonsei University staged an anti-"government" demonstration, disregarding Chon's warning that any student demonstrations would be severely dealt with.

On Dec. 11: Some 1,000 students of Seoul National University clashed with riot police, chanting slogans such as "Down with Chon Du Hwan!"

1981:

On March 19: About 5,000-10,000 students of Seoul National University staged an on-campus demonstration, branding the United States guardian of the Chon junta.

On March 23: Anti-government handbills were distributed in the library of Chungang University.

On March 31: Over 300 university students of Songgyungwan University staged an on-campus demonstration and declared "presidential and parliamentary elections" totally void. They branded Chon Du Hwan as a "rapist of democracy."

On April 14: About 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration, distributing leaflets calling for the overthrow of the miliary junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. Hundreds of Koryo University students also launched a demonstration by scattering handbills.

On May 6: About 300 leaflets calling on the students to stage a renewed anti-fascist campaign were scattered in front of the library of Yonsei University. Anti-"government" handbills were distributed on the campus of Tonggui University in Seoul.

On May 7: Students of Chungang University demonstrated on campus distributing handbills.

On May 12: Over 1,000 students of Songgyungwang University staged an anti-Chon on-campus demonstration, marking the 1st anniversary of the Kwangju Uprising.

On May 13: Seoul National University students held a rally on their campus, denouncing Gen Chon Du Hwan.

On May 15: Over 300 leaflets scattered in the Student Hall of Koryo University called on the students to rise in protest.

On May 20: Over 1,000 students of Koryo University demonstrated on the campus, marching, singing and scattering leaflets. They demanded the release of jailed student activists, the establishment of democracy and ouster of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

On May 21: Anti-Chon leaflets were distributed at Songsin Women's Normal College.

May 27-29: Students of Seoul National University held anti-Chon demonstrations for 3 consecutive days urging the ouster of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. About 6,000 students joined the demonstrations.

South Korean Airline Employees Refuse To Return Home; Some Disappear

The Hanguk Ilbo, a leading vernacular daily in Seoul, reported on April 25 that a considerable number of overseas employees of the flag-carrier south Korean Airlines defied the order to return home for domestic assignments and submitted their resignation.

At the time of a periodic personnel change in mid-March, the director of the Hawaii airport office, another in New York and one employee in Tokyo's Narita Airport refused to return. The Tokyo man fled to Italy.

Diplomatic observers in Tokyo believe a principal reason is their growing and widespread disillusionment with the policy of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. They also cite the rising economic woes.

The Hanguk Kyongje Sinmun, a financial daily published in Seoul, wrote on May 11 that a number of musical entertainers were illegally staying in the United States and Canada, refusing to return home. They were sent to perform for overseas south Koreans.

Int'l Workshop on S. Korean Democracy

Animated discussions and information were exchanged among the attendants when an International Workshop on the Kwangju Incident and Democracy in South Korea was held on May 28 in downtown Tokyo.

The international forum was sponsored by the Committee of Foreign Residents in Japan for the Reunification of Korea. The meeting, held at Kaiun Kaikan Bldg., was a second international-level panel of the sort, coming after the May 16-19 Emergency World Assembly for South Korean Democracy.

The panel was attended by scholars, writers, journalists, commentators and peace activists, 54 in all, from 18 countries, including Japan, the U.S., France, Italy, Britain and West Germany.

The participants included Miss Luise Rinser, well-known writer of West Germany, Mr. Robert Ricketts, Canadian researcher, and Mrs. A.M. Jorland, French peace activist.

An opening address was made by Mr. Andrew Hughes, coordinator of the committee. Mr. Hughes stressed, with a growing threat of nuclear war in Korea after the Kwangju Incident, a democratic south Korea and its reunification with the north will make a great contribution to the maintenance of the peace of the world as well as Asia.

Severely criticizing crude human rights suppression by the junta of Gen. Chon, Miss Rinser reminded that there is no freedom and democracy in south Korea, expressing her determination to extend vigorous support to the local democritization movement.

At the meeting, the following presentations were made: "The Kwangju Incident" by Mr. Robert Ricketts; "What Can We Do for Democracy in S. Korea?" by Mrs. A.M. Jorland; "The Kwangju Massacre in S. Korea" by Mr. D. Baeni, English scholar; "Human Rights in S. Korea" by Mr. R. Meparlane, English researcher; "Peace & Security on the Korean Peninsula" by Mr. Yamakawa Akio, Japanese military critic; and "Problem of Korean Reunification" by Mrs. Kawada Yasuyo, Japanese critic.

(Gists of speeches, See below). After the presentation lively question and answers followed.

Shocking disclosures were made by Mrs. Kawada and Mr. Yamakawa. Mrs. Kawada quoted south Korean Christians as saying "when farmers, of late, digged a mountain in Kwangju to get a farmland, they found dead bodies of Kwangju demonstrators whose faces were painted to prevent their identifications." Her remarks substantiated claims and statements made by eyewitnesses of the Kwangju Uprising that the army paratroopers of Gen. Chon buried a large number of dead bodies in mountains in Kwangju.

Mr. Yamakawa gave a possible reason why the U.S. released some units under the U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command to suppress the Kwangju demonstrators, disclosed that Kwangju was the biggest nuclear arsenal of the U.S. in Northeast Asia. He also said that when the uprising went on, the U.S. air force in south Korea planned to bomb the besieged city.

The participants also discussed the future prospect of reunified Korea under a bi-system, non-boat people Confederal-Republic-of-Koryo formula.

Speeches (Gists)

The following are gists of speeches made by Mr. R. Meparlane, Mr. D. Baeni and Mr. Yamakawa Akio at the International Workshop on the Kwangju Incident and Democracy in South Korea (Subtitles are ours ... Ed.)

Mr. D. Baeni
Kwangju: Great Moral Victory

I'm here primarily to learn more about a situation which has angered me.

I spent last week reading and viewing information about Korea, its problems and its aspirations.

I've never in my life been so close to a country where the suppression of human rights is a very real part of life.

I'd like to talk about a very dramatic example of the violations of human rights in Koirea, the massacre in Kwangju last year.

The assassination of Pak Jung Hi echoed the desire of the Korean people for democracy – it seemed to be a turning point – as indeed it was.

One can understand the people's agitation when after months of struggle what was to replace yusin would be worse.

Students took to the streets, demanding democracy but the reaction from Chon and the yusin remnants was: "emergency martial law"

On May 17, 1980, the law gave Chon an excuse to arrest a large number of religious, political and student leaders including Kim Dae Jung. The day saw also the closure of the universities and the outlawing of all political activity.

This, however, only served to further agitate the students.

It started on May 18 as a peaceful demonstration – though I believe that it would not have taken much to incite those present.

However, Kwangju was not brought about – as the government would have us believe – by seditions or communist elements. It was a popular uprising: a, desperate and heroic reaction of the Korean people against a regime that threatened their right to just rule.

What incited the riot was the presence of the military and their senseless use of force. The reaction to such force must seem very natural to all of us.

Riot police encircled the demonstrators and when they were enclosed, 3,000 paratroopers took measures to quell the demonstrators.

By the end of the day they saw some 40 people dead most – not having been shot but were beaten to death with rifle butts or bayoneted.

This violence on the part of the military only served to infuriate the people, causing them to uprise.

They fought back with courage, molotov cocktail, knives and sticks, setting fire to police stations and military vehicles.

By the end of the 20th of May, the military launched a new offensive hoping to quell the situation of which they had lost control.

More people were to die that day many in a fashion that seems too depraved. Their blood covered the streets but the city by the next day was controlled by those who had risen against the military.

For 4 days students and citizens tried unsuccessfully to negotiate with the martial law command, but Kwangju was already a bloodbath. Gen Chon was certainly not prepared to meet the demands that would only give the people of Korea faith that democracy was possible.

Early on the morning of May 27th 17,000 troops stormed the city with air and armored support, taking complete control of the city.

Some 2,000 people had lost their lives, many thousands of more injured, and of those arrested who can be sure?

Kwangju's horrors show what the regime in south Korea thinks of the democratic aspirations of its people.

Chon's martial law served as a cover behind which a "repressive" legal structure was designed, instituted and put into running order. The fact that Chon has lifted some of the restrictions relating to the yusin code is cold comfort. It is a cosmetic act, undermined completely by the supplementary provisions laid down on the new constitution.

Kwangju is an incident that was happening for a long time. It might never have been as organised or as bloody but it has always been in the hearts and minds of those who struggled for freedom.

The war for freedom has been giving on for a very long time in south Korea. Kwangju was a bloodbath but also a great moral victory. It should inspire all those who are oppressed, yet yearn for freedom that the historical sum of oppression – resistance and struggle leads to victory.

As one student wrote in his own bloody diary: "The tree of freedom can grow by sucking blood."

It will take more blood yet, but I hope, as we all do, that the writing is on the wall. South Korea will have its freedom, its democracy and possibly too its reunification.

And that, our role is to make our voices heard; to demand the following:

1) That Kim Dae Jung and other prisoners of conscience be unconditionally set free.
2) The resignation of Chon Du Hwan and his government.
3) And that proper moves are made so that the people of south Korea may chose freely government they will live under.

Mr. R. Meparlane
Gen. Chon: Enemy of Both Democracy and Justice

When I think of human rights, I think of South Africa and Chile, of the global violations of human rights, of the millions of people throughout the world who live under military dictatorship, the millions of people who live in fear under repressive regimes, where the sanctity of life is secondary to the interests of capital and the ruling clique. I live in England, part of the so-called "Free World" where the media sometimes inform us of these violations, but I think one country which receives little attention is south Korea. When people think of Korea they think it is just another country on the other side of the planet.

The issues which are provoking concern in south Korea include the denial of freedom of expression, gross irregularities in the judicial process, detention for long periods without formal charges, the use of the death penalty for political prisoners, the use of torture, repressive political, and social and labour laws, the case of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and the implications of the Kwangju Incident.

The problems of human rights cannot be divorced from the interests of economics. In south Korea, American and Japanese companies hold the reins of the recession-hit economy, and I would contend that there is American and Japanese complicity in maintaining the government of Chun Doo Hwan.

Strongman Chun's credentials to govern are mainly the credentials of violence. In the seventies he established a reputation by his forces cruelly in slaughtering great numbers of Vietnamese people. This viciousness were again demonstrated in the military trial of Kim Dae Jung, and in particular in the May Massacre in Kwangju, where citizens were indiscriminately massacred. Chun ordered martial law troops spearheaded by his airborne paratroopers called the Black Berets, if necessary, to eliminate over 70 percent of the citizens.

Any of Chun's actions which might tend to democratization can be construed as cosmetic changes to curry favour with sympathetic governments – for example the commutation of the death sentence of political arch-rival Kim Dae Jung, and the lifting of martial law, preceded Chun's February visit to Washington and were aimed directly at smoothing U.S.-S. Korea relations.

Chun is the head of the ironically named "Democratic Justice Party" but he is obviously an enemy of both democracy and justice. On Feb. 11 of this year there was an election to form the "People's of Presidential Election." The mobilization of local authorities, police and terrorists prevented the minority party members from running to the council. The election is based on a majority vote in the Council, and the outcome was predetermined because 90 percent of the council were pro-government forces. This is the south Korean style of democracy, and so Chun's victory in the Feb. 25, 1981 presidential election was virtually unopposed.

Park Chung Hee's repressive yusin constitution was railroaded through a referendum in 1972 under martial law with no debate permitted, and Chun has conducted a constitutional revision in the same way, thus, resulting in a deceptive Legal Code – the National Security Law which replaced the Anti-Communist Law, the Social Protection Law, the Assembly and Demonstration Law, the Combat Police Law and the Labour Laws, the Special Law for Political Renovation and more, which enable people to be detained for non-violent expression of their right to freedom of expression and association.

We support the struggle for south Korean democratization and all positive steps throughout the world to achieve it. And I would ask the American government, the Japanese government, the British government and all who can wield influence on Korea to do their utmost to bring down the dictatorship of Chun Doo Hwan.

Mr. Yamakawa Akio
Dangerous Tripartite Military Alliance

We should not fail to take note of a significantly dangerous aspect of the recent Japan-U.S. joint communique for an investigation of the present developments in south Korea and in particular the trilateral military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Recently, a series of developments has shaken this country: the resignation of Foreign Minister Ito who was responsible for the language of the joint communique; bombshell statements by former American envoy Reischauer on the presence of American nuclear weapons in Japan, and serious damage caused to fishermen by American warships headed for a joint maneuver.

From the viewpoint of a journalist, these incidents can be described as Japan-U.S. alliance shock. The biggest trouble is the fact that the Reagan doctrine was written into the joint communique.

(Continued on page 5)

A view of the International Workshop on the Kwangju Incident and Democracy in South Korea

Analysis of Chon's "Fifth Republic"

With the conclusion of presidential and parliamentary elections at the end of February and March and the opening of a new national assembly session on April 11, what Gen. Chon Du Hwan calls "Fifth Republic," took shape and began its precarious existence. The birth of the "Fifth Republic" is praised as the start of "a new age" – "democratic, welfare, justice-oriented and cultural society" and a "new system." However, it has a bleak future; its state is far from what he pledged.

Deceptive Name "Republic"

Generally speaking, a Republic means a state in which sovereignty resides with the people and its administration is lodged in officers elected by, and representing, the people. In other words, it means a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law. (Webster's Third New International Dictionary)

In case of the "Fifth Republic," sovereignty is not in the hands of grass roots but is seized by a group of military officials led by Gen. Chon. After he arrested his own senior officers in a bloody army shoot-out purge of Dec. 1979, Gen. Chon took the office of "presidency" in a fraudulent election through a rubber-stamp electoral college.

"Gen. Chon who had seized power by force had the 5,270-member electoral college designate himself as chief of state for a 7-year term on Feb. 25 . . . and is now carefully maintaining a 'democratic' facade of his rule," wrote the March 27 issue of Le Monde.

Referring to the March 17 elections for a new national assembly, dismissed former leader of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam said in an interview with The New York Times on Mar. 17: "The elections are meaningless under these circumstances because there is no real opposition . . . Chon decides who comes out to run in these elections, so what difference do the elections make? The new parties were organized under stringent legislation, amounting to virtual martial law."

Clear enough, Gen. Chon's "Fifth Republic" is not worthy of its title but is a stringent dictatorial junta.

In his speech made at the opening session of the Advisory Council on State Affairs held in Seoul on April 20, Chon Du Hwan said that one of the important tasks of the "Fifth Republic" is to have democracy suitable to "our" reality, take root on this soil, while creating a sound political atmosphere and doing away with political corruption.

It is ironical indeed that the man who grasped power and became "president" by totally ignoring democratic principles, ruling the society with terror in a far more draconic way than his mentor, talks about "democracy" and "a sound political development."

Immediately after the assassination of former strongman Pak Jung Hi who had enjoyed his brutal reign for eighteen years, there arose a short-lived period of hope in south Korea which heartened every Korean as if a light had come at the end of a long dark tunnel at last. Resolving this tide of democracy, Gen. Chon started building another military dictatorship and confronted democratic principles as its enemy. It was a slow-motion coup: Betrayal of his own senior officers on December 12, 1979; self-appointment as acting chief of KCIA; self-appointment to the chairmanship of the Legislative Council for National Security formed on Mar. 17; massacre of more than 2,000 of his own people in Kwangju; and enthronement as a new strongman by expelling all political foes including democratic champion Mr. Kim Dae Jung and yusin architects.

Among countless acts of brutality, the arrests and witch trial of Mr. Kim Dae Jung is, no doubt, the most outrageous and far beyond description. Mr. Kim was the foremost valiant vanguard for democracy. It was also he, who broke a long-standing taboo on the peaceful unification of Korea, and voiced his continuous opposition to the role of the military in politics.

Instability Factors

The road ahead of the "Fifth Republic" is rough. Dictatorship is a last resort used in maintaining the existing government when it is on the verge of collapse. So, the junta in itself is protent evidence of its fragility.

The Chon junta has unsettled issues within and without which are bound to cause another Pusan-Masan affair sooner or later. That, instead of attacking, Gen. Chon pays lip-service to democratic principles and welfare means that only government must find its legitimacy only in speaking for democratic aspirations of the people. In short, there pervade democratic sentiments which cannot be repressed at gun-point.

Military

The foremost instability factor is to be found in the inner circle, that is, the military, believed in disarray.

Rumors have been circulated of late that the chain of command is still in bad shape. Interesting reports came from the U.S. and Canada. The May issue of the Korea Update, organ of the North American Council for Human Rights Question in S. Korea, quoting officials of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, remarked the command of Gen. Chon is still unstable. The monthly journal cited the reasons:

1) Five generals who grasped power through the Dec. 12 army purge are at feud with each other.
2) Some officials are critical of the atrocities committed by army paratroopers during the Kwangju incident.

Meanwhile, the April 11 issue of the New Korea Times, a Korean-language daily paper published by anti-Chon south Koreans in Canada, reported that Gen. Ro Tae U, commander of the National Defense Command, No. 2 man, was dismissed from his post and placed under house arrest.

In fact, the ruling generals are dozens of allegedly independent-minded but they are pro-American and anti-Communist. They hate any idea of democracy and view students with animosity. Their loyalty depends on a prospect of promotion and the degree of commitment to anti-communism. A key factor is how senior generals will react. Chon Du Hwan is aware of the growing unrest within the military. He observed, "If I am shot to death, the assassin is a uniformed officer."

Ex-Yusin Followers

Discontent of former yusin followers who have been dismissed by Gen. Chon is another possible factor in casting doubts on the future of Chon's "Fifth Republic."

After establishing control over the military establishment in the Dec. 12 army purge, Gen. Chon pushed ahead with the second stage coup – elimination of democratic opposition leaders. At the same time, in a bid to preempt unrest by distancing himself from the yusin regime, the source of popular grievances, he dismissed associates of the former strongman Pak Jung Hi. The easiest primary target was Kim Jong Pil, one of three Kims and former leader of Pak Jung Hi's Democratic Republican Party because there were widespread and visible suspicious about his fortune-amassing. The second-stage operation, carried out on May 17, involved nationwide extension of martial law and mass arrests of former yusin leaders including Kim Jong Pil and democratic dissident leaders. This step made formidable enemies of those former yusin followers. Quite probable, they will unite in opposition to Gen. Chon. So, Gen. Chon has taken a conciliatory policy to them with no any substantial success.

Students

The dissident forces, especially the students campaign, threatend the basic structure of the junta.

In portraying Kim Dae Jung as a "dangerous radical," the junta has tried to make believe that the democratic champion is now dead as a potent political force. But this tactic has so far failed. From September when the first student demonstration occured in Seoul's Kyunghee University since the May Kwangju Uprising, over 260,000 students of at least 10 universities and colleges staged anti-Chon on-campus demonstrations, demanding the release of jailed student activists, the establishment of democracy and ouster of Gen. Chon – Seoul National Univ. Song Kyungkwan Univ., and Sukmyung Women's College.

The recent students protests have every sign of escalating. The foremost slogans raised in statements published recently are: "Overthrow the Murderer Chon Du Hwan" and "Down with the Fascist Dictatorial Regime!" Most recently, students of Seoul National University expressed their resentment at the U.S. when they chanted "Yankee Go Home!" during an on-campus demonstration on May 27. Appearance of an anti-American slogan clearly indicates that the students are starting to view Washington as a major ally and patron of dictators in south Korea.

The "Anti-Fascist Declaration" published by students of Seoul National University on March 19 said: "Ah! How could we forget the sanguinary screams of over 2,000 Kwangju citizens who were fighting with Chon cabal's machine-guns, cannons and tanks in a bid to defend democracy?"

Economy

Another factor of instability is the economy, which will cause broad masses of people including workers to join the ranks of anti-Chon democratic struggles.

Last year south Korea recorded a negative growth rate of 5.7 percent below the year-ago-level, the first negative growth rate since the 1960's: 2,000,000 jobless workers, an annual 44.4 percent price increase, 30 percent reduction in summer crops and 37 percent devaluation of the won against the dollar. Deepening economic crisis, coupled with social unrest, will be likely to produce a second Pusan-Masan affair.

Foreign Relations

The foreign relations of the "Fifth Republic" can be another seed of instability. Though the Reagan-Chon summit meeting was publicized one of the boldest and most impressive diplomatic coups ever launched by Gen. Chon, the arrival of the Socialist Mitterrandled government in Paris shocked Seoul and Washington. Referring to Seoul's anguish, the April 15 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal said: "The main worry is that Mr. Mitterrand might extend French diplomatic recognition to North Korea. In 1972, according to the reports, Mr. Mitterand's platform included a pledge to promote relations with Pyongyang. That promise was absent from his campaign platform this year, but Mr. Mitterrand visited Pyongyang in February 1980, the reports say." In addition, an associate of President Mitterrand said in Tokyo on May 17 that Paris was considering a review of its Korean policy and cancellation of a nuclear reactor export to Seoul. Mr. Daniel Mayer, a special advisor to President Mitterrand and former Secretary of the French Socialist Party, made this remark at the second-day session of the Emergency World Assembly for South Korean Democracy held from May 16 to 19. These facts gave a great shock to Gen. Chon's "Fifth Republic" coupled with the recent visit to Pyongyang by Mr. Juergen Moellemann, Chairman of the Deplomatic and Defense Committee of the Free Democratic group of the Parliament of the German Federal Republic. The installation of the Mitterrand Government also implies an end to Seoul's policy of approaching the Third World countries through the French government.

Meanwhile, the outlook of its relations with Japan is much more cloudy and is beginning to show signs of new strains following the commutation of Kim Dae Jung. The proposed south Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting was postponed.

(Continued from page 4)

When we think of the issue of the Japan-U.S. alliance, we must consider the U.S.-south Korea alliance which Presidnet Reagan referred to in his speech at a reception in honor of Japanese Premier Suzuki. This means the trilateral alliance comprising the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans.

As you know, the Japan-U.S. summit was a link in the chain of official contacts between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul: the U.S.-south Korea summit in February; the U.S.-south Korea security consultative meeting in April; the proposed Japan-south Korea foreign ministers conference in June; the Japan-south Korean joint economic cooperative conference slated for the beginning of June; the south Japan-south Korea ministerial conference to be held in September; and Premier Suzuki's visit to Seoul scheduled for the end of September.

It is clear that the U.S.-Japan communique has a close link with the question of Korea. By the end of this year, the United States will supply south Korea with sophisticated military hardware and technology under a new agreement a NATO-type agreement on joint logistic supply.

Recently, I came to know astonishing facts about Kwangju. The U.S. depot at Kwangju is the largest nuclear arsenal in Northeast Asia. This is one of possible reasons why the United States and the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan tried to suppress the uprising in that city even by killing the protestors indiscriminately.

中央漫評 鄭雲耕

'Three Liberations'

CHUNG-ANG ILBO, MAR. 4

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (14)

As A-Bombed Korean Teacher

Chu Sok, 54 years old, male, teacher; resident of 3-9-406, Tosaka, Hiroshima City; Kohyang county, South Kyongsang Province; bombed at Hiroshima City

(Continued from the previous issue)

Was I blown up or did I instinctively dodge? I felt dizzy. When I recovered consciousness, I found myself in a ditch. When I looked up to the sky, I saw a mushroom-shaped cloud. At that time (the atomic-bomb was dropped on Aug. 6), I lost my only younged brother. I was 15 years old then. My younger brother was deprived of his life in an alien land where he hadn't come on his own accord.

Our Native Place, Life Trampled Down

I was born in a poor village in Kohyang county, South Kyongsang Province, where a river was flowing. About 150 houses were there. Mt. Ssangbong was the symbol of the village, which was worshipped by the villagers as a sacred mountain. The mountain was beautiful in all seasons. To the east, there was Mt. Taedok from the top of which one could command a view of the Chi range mountains.

I was born in 1926. When I began to be aware of things around myself, Mt. Ssangbong changed to a gold mine. The Japanese "robbed gold of" the mountain. In our village, which lay halfway between Mt. Ssangbong and a town, many Japanese began to appear. The Japanese sang loudly, getting drunk even in the day time. Women couldn't get outside. In addition, a road was constructed from the town to Mt. Ssangbong. Stakes were driven in fields. The villagers were forced to work for road construction without wage. If we refused it, we had to pay 40 sen as a fine per day. (a daily wage for rice-planting work was 30 sen at that time). The road ran crossed the fields. Many Koreans were deprived of their farm land. Japanese trucks ran on the road, pay no heed to Koreans.

I was also forced to work, though I was a third or fourth grade at an elementary school. I may have been youngest of them who carried soil. The construction was a rush work that was completed in a year. The villagers were mobilized for the road construction and were forced to work from morning till night. When we complained, we were beaten or sand was poured on us.

I wept because of hard work rather than because of my grudge against the Japanese. I wished my father would return. Adults were mobilized as a construction worker. My father had left home, so I, as the eldest son, had to work. Otherwise, we would have been find.

My father had gone to Japan two years before. We worked as a peasant on one and half acres of farm land. Even if we worked hard, our harvest was taken away as land rents and a tax. It was difficult for me to support my mother and five brothers and sisters.

We never ate polished rice or even rice boiled with barley Leaves of radish and mugwort were important food for us. We could sometimes get small dried sardines. We would fight for them when they were scorned

Our family was not a particularly poor family in the village. All the families in the village were poor. Though my family was poor, I went to school. I thought only about 10 children went to school from about 30 families around my house. We owed about 200 yen. My father wanted to sell half an acre of our own land. My mother opposed it, saying we wouldn't be unable to live without the land.

My father and my mother were in dispute over the matter. My father, unable to stay there any longer, went to Japan, leaving our mother behind. We lost our breadwinner. Our life became more difficult. We were busy picking mugwort and dropwort

"Please call us to Japan". I would write these words in my letters to my father, when mother wanted me to write letters for herself.

It was in 1940 that we were called to Japan by our father. I was 15 years old and I was a 6th grader then. My father was living with his elder brother's family who lived in Yasumura, Ansa county, Hiroshima (Ankoshi-cho, Hiroshima City now). After we arrived in Japan, the two families 14 persons in all lived in the same house for a while.

I entered a private junior high school called "S High School" in the southern part of Hiroshima. My father, working as a charcoal burner, couldn't afford to support me. I was allowed to attend a high school under the condition that I earned my tuition fee. In fact, before going to school, I delivered newspapers and after school I worked as an office boy in a newspaper company. Thus I earned money enough to pay 5 yen as tuition fee. However, I got poor

Parade of Death

grades. Our family rented a thatch roofed one-storied house at the Choraku temple, Yasu village, Ansa county, 10 km north of Hiroshima City. (Kamiyasu, Hiroshima City now).

I heard an air-raid alarm in my bed early on the morning of Aug. 6.

At about 7:00 a.m., I heard a siren telling us the air-raid alarms had been cleared. My parents went out for their work. My younger brother U Gil was sleeping beside me. If I didn't go to school after the alarm was cleared, I would be beaten by an army officer in charge of military training.

I wanted to sleep more, I decided to absent myself from school and continued to sleep. Even my younger brother said to me that he didn't want to go to school. I scolded him, saying "What are you going to be in the future, if you are such a weak boy." My younger brother got up against his will. He left home for school soon after. My bicycle had a flat tire. I asked a woman working in a bicycle shop to repare the punctured tire. When I covered about 2 km by bicycle, I saw a mashroom cloud rising above the Omoto Hospital. I might have been inside the city, if my bicycle hadn't had a flat tire.

I thought a gas tank had been bombed. I was worried about my younger brother and hurriedly went to the city. Everything was dusty around me. And I couldn't see thing clearly around me. When arrived at Aki Chosoka Station on the Kabe Line, I saw burnt and naked people. Their skins were peeling off and they had no hair on their heads. Some people had lost their arms. Some people were crawling about. A woman was carrying a cfarred baby on her back. Nobody wept or cried though they felt pain. They were just fleeing to the countryside. The parade of death continued. The road were filled with them. I was the only one who was heading for the city. I wondered what I should do, if I was found and was asked to help him by an acquaintance in the parade. However, I went on dragging my bicycle and expecting my younger brother to call me.

The town on this side of the River Yokokawa was on fire. I saw a person whose lower body was under a building, being burnt. The street where street cars had been running was filled with corpses.

The Ota River flowing beside Sutoku Junior High School was filled with dead bodies and the wounded. It was the first time that I saw a corpse. I walked about, looking for my younger brother while removing those corpses. When I looked back at that time, I was surprised how I could do such an act.

It was just then that a black rain began to fall. Though the sun was shining, the black rain fitfully fell in torrents that day. I remember this.

A U.S. plane repeatedly flied above us at a low altitude. There was no place where I could shelter myself from the rain. A throng of people trying to escape from the city filled the road ahead. I saw families looking for their relatives. There was a horse which was in a fidget around the dead soldier who had been taking care of it.

There was Ozuma military drill ground near Hiroshima Station, where I found students of Sutoku Junior High School among many injured people.

I asked one student if he knew my younger brother. I couldn't find a clue to his whereabouts. I asked the names and addresses of about 4 students of my school there in order to contact their families.

I forgot in that situation there was no mailing service. I sent postcards the next day. About a month later I received a reply from a person in Kumano village, Aki county, who wrote "Thank you for your letter. But I received your letter today. It was too late." It was one of my sorrow remembrances.

When I returned home via Yokokawa, Hiroshima Station and Gyuden, it was dark. Villagers joined the city in waiting for their relatives. My family was also waiting for me at an elementary school. My family asked me if I found my younger brother. But..... I couldn't reply. That night, we all wept.

Why did I tell him to go to school? It was me who drove my younger brother to death.

After that day till Aug. 15, I hunted for my younger brother up and down the city and in the suburbs. Thinking, "if he is injured he cannot open the door," we left the door of my house open. Whenever we heard the slightest sound outside the house, we strained our ears. In my village, funerals were held everyday. It took 30 minutes to come from Sutoku Junior High School to my home. The atomic bomb was dropped at 8:15 a.m. Considering the time needed, my younger brother must have been atom-bombed just before arriving at the school or he may have been told to work on some construction site. I don't know the truth even now.

On Aug. 15, I was at Yoshida-cho, Takada county, where there were hospitalized atomic-bomb victims. I went there on Aug. 14. I lodged at Yoshida police station where I heard that an important radio broadcast would be made on Aug. 15. When I went to the police station a little after noon that day, all the police men were crying. From the often interrupted radio broadcast, I came to know that the war had ended. The contents of the Potsudam Declaration were repeated. I knew we were liberated.

After visiting hospitalized atomic-bomb victims, I returned home at full speed. When I returned and knew that the-electric lights were put on, I was filled with joy, thinking that we were liberated. We said to each other that if he had lived 10 more days, he could have met the liberation of the country.

After a while, we could hear radio broadcasts from our fatherland. Whenever I heard Korean folk songs, my blood surged. My father wanted to return to our homeland. My mother hesitated to do so, saying that my younger brother might be alive.

Senzaki Port, Yamaguchi Prefecture, from where ships departed to Korea, was filled with Koreans waiting for repatriation ships. They slept in tents. It was reported that it was not clear when we could get on a repatriation ship.

In those days I felt tired and I lost my appetite day by day, I found blood in my mouth after coughing and my hair began to fall. Twenty days later, I was laid up with illness. Atomic-bomb victims in my neighborhood died one after another. I heard if one's hair began to fall, one would die. I had a premonition of death.

I was ill in bed for about two months. My hair began to grow. I was able to work again by the rice harvesting time.

When I began to go to school, it was getting cold. The school was safe from the fire. Two classes shrank to one. Some students were killed by the atomic-bomb and other hated to come to school. The situation was confused and distrust in the teachers increased. Class work was unsatisfactory. We received a perfunctory examination and graduated in March.

Anti-War, Peace, National Education

After a while, I had nothing to do. I lost hope for the future and was prostrated. My father and I led an idle life. We had a small of rice harvested the previous year, and we sometimes did construction work. Then, we had to return the lands we had rent during the war. We moved to a shack in Tenma Kita-machi, Hiroshima city (3-chone, Naka Hiro now) in the summer of that year. I carried rice to sell it in the black market or made and sold candies, home brewed and low-class distilled spirits everyday.

It was in the summer of 1948 that Mr. Mun offered me a teacher's work. I heard there was a shortage of teachers at a Korean elementary school in Aioi City, Hyogo Prefecture.

I wanted to be a teacher. But there was no guarantee to my life. The fact is that I became a teacher because of my friendship with Mr. Mun. My father would never allow me to be one. I intended to return home in 2-3 months after a replacement was found. When I took charge of fourth grade students, I wanted to see them go up to the next grade and graduate from the school. Finally I was unable to quit a teacher's work. Next year, I returned home and talked the matter over with my father, who did not listen to me and just asked me to help him.

When I became a teacher of the national school of Aioi City, I was 23 years old, the youngest among the 23 teachers there. We had to compile all the textbooks. I read many books and made mimeographed copies of our textbooks. At that moment I found my purpose in life. Students and teachers were all Koreans. Unlike in a Japanese school, we were not fooled or were not called "chosenjin," a derogatory term meaning Koreans. We were never threatened or frightened. My students were reliable, who grew sound with lofty ideas as future masters of our liberated country.

In those days, adult education was also conducted. I visited our compatriots at their homes every night and taught them Korean and sang the "Liberation Song," filled with the joy of a liberated nation. The number of unlettered compatriots decreased rapidly. Even aged people came. They were unable to go to school in their childhood because of the Japanese policy of obscurantism. They enjoyed learning and studied voluntarily. Through the study, our homes and our village became brighter and merrier.

At a marriage reception the bride and bridegroom sang the "Liberation Song." Koreans' society was full of vigor.

The compatriots who had restored their national spirit paid much attention to national education and cooperation in establishing national schools on a nation-wide scale. At school, children wearing national costumes read the Korean language and sang the songs of our country. The U.S. occupation troops left the situation as it was. Orders that Korean national schools should be closed were issued many times by the Japanese education ministry according to a directive of the U.S. occupation authorities.

It was in 1948 when I became a teacher. In that year the Apr. 24 Korean education incident happened in the Hanshin district. On that day, the Korean compatriots gathered in front of the Hyogo prefectural government office in order to defend their national education. In this course, one compatriot was murdered and thousands of Koreans arrested. The innocent compatriots were put on trial by the U.S. occupation authorities. Some of them were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

The Japanese police ordered the Korean schools close. Our school ground was a scene of a rally of demonstrating compatriots in the district. They and teachers did their efforts to prevent the police from storming the school. While making a fire in the playground, we kept vigil over our school at night. The suppression of the Korean national schools continued after conclusion of the Japan-U.S. peace treaty. The Japanese government didn't recognize the Korean schools. Some schools in fact were forced to close.

Atomic-bombing should never be allowed, which indiscriminately killed the innocent people.

When I came back to Hiroshima, I couldn't but have an awareness of being an atom-bombed Korean teacher. Many Korean A-bomb victims in Hiroshima are denied any social benefit. Their children attend my Korean school.

A survey conducted 2-3 years ago of 70 students of Hiroshima Junior and Senior Korean High School showed two thirds of them were the children of A-bomb victims and their parents worked as day laborers in people-in-need construction works.

Student A lived at a ghetto called "A-bomb slum" in Motomachi, Hiroshima City. His parents were A-bomb victims. His mother had keloid on her face. His parents received treatment at a hospital for 15 days a month. They were often absent from construction sites. Their life was difficult. Five members of his family lived at an 8-mat room without a bathroom. His father would complain. Not a single moment was comfortable for me in Japan, a country said to be good to live in. My health become weak. There was a look of sorrow on student's face.

Girl student B survived her mother while a mere child. She died of an after-effect of the A-bombing. Her father died when she was a 5th

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Korean Cultural History (46)

Music of Li Dynasty

(17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

(Continued from No. 1,039 issue of The People's Korea)

In the 17th-19th centuries, music showed a new tendency. It reflected the politico-economic changes taking place in the period in which the feudal ruling system of the Li dynasty was falling to pieces. As a result, popular music and professional music were more developed than before.

In this period, lyrical and epic songs developed. Duet and solo performances of musical instruments were popular.

This tendency led to the emergence of lyrical folk songs and ballads of patriotic struggles and also to the development of instrumental music of a popular style as shown in *sinau* and *samhyongok* (three-string music). Besides, professional *Sadangpae* music as well as lyrical and epic songs was in vogue, ushering in new musical styles such as *pansori* (narrative song) and *sanjo* (national instrumental solo) music.

The court music which continued to develop until those days, began to decline, to give way to the popularity of folk lyrical and urban lyrical songs.

Among the lyrical songs of those days were *Arirang, Toraji Taryong* songs and *the Song of Kaesong Nambong* (Pagyon Falls), which were mostly about love for nature and man. In musical expression, these songs are characterized by soft and graceful yet sentimental, as well as bright, cheerful and lyrical melodies.

On the other hand, after the mid-18th century, labor and humane songs appeared together with the emergence of capitalist elements.

Widely sung were *Pungu Taryong* (*Pungu* is an instrument to select cereals from chaff and dust; *Taryong* means a kind of tune), *The Sound of Mallet, Chon Taryong* (*chon* means money) *Changyu Taryong* (*Changyu* means bean sauce) and Trade Taryong songs.

These songs were despised in those days. But they were spread widely by professional women artists who were hired to dance and sing at feasts and festivals. These songs were sung in way in different districts. For instance, songs sung in North and South Pyongan and Hwanghae Provinces were bright and optimistic. *San Taryong* (*san* means mountain) and *Kunyongbyon-ka* (*nyongbyon* means riverside) were representative ones. The melody of songs in Kyonggi district was elegant, subtle and soft. *Chang Chon Taryong* (*Chang Chon* is an artist) was a typical song of this district. In North and South Kyongsang and Cholla provinces, lively songs were sung.

There were other songs called *tanka*, which were longer than other songs but shorter than *pansori* songs.

Tanka contained an epic element and generally played the role of a prelude to *pansori* songs. Later, *tanka* songs were widely sung by the ordinary people. *Tanka* mostly sang of landscape and relics of Korea. Some *tanka* songs sang of episodes in the Tale of Chun Hyang and the Tale of Sim Chong. *Pansori* appeared and developed in the 18th-19th centuries. *Pansori* songs are long, dramatic epic songs, which a singer chanted a tale according to the text accompaniment of a drum. The prototype of *pansori* song arose in or around the 18th century in Cholla district and spread widely in the mid-18th century.

The melodies of *pansori* songs were based on those of popular songs, *tijo* and folk songs which were sung in many parts of the country.

In the 19th century, they came to acquire an explanatory note like the one employed by shamans in their oracles and incantations.

The following are some of the famous *pansori* singers: Song Hung Rok, Mo Hung Kap and Kim Song Ok. The singers of the 18th century showed their talent in satirical fable songs like the Song of Swallows or the Song of Tom Peasant. In the beginning of the 19th century they sang dramatic songs, including the Tale of Chun Hyang. In the 19th century, *panlori* songs were sung in all parts of the country.

Sin Jae Ko (1812-1884) played an important role in the development of *pansori* songs. Sin Jae Ko was a researcher of *pansori* songs. Living at Kochang county, North Cholla Province, he started his study when he was about 40 years old. He wrote many texts and modified old works. The Tale of Chun Hyang and the Tale of Sim Chon were adapted by him.

These playbooks of *pansori* songs are still extant as literary works, whose artistic value is important. In the course of the development, *pansori* music began to be played mainly for the amusement of the ruling circles and lost its original popular character.

The words of *pansori* songs were changed from people's words to Chinese words.

It is a characteristic feature of the development of music in the 17th-19th centuries that more people came to take part in musical activities. This reflected in the fact that bands of musical instrument players were formed. These bands developed into two types.

One type is formed by three kinds of string instruments including *kayagum* and 6 kinds of musical instruments including flutes and drums. This band is a professional one and played at feasts of *ryangban* people (aristocrats and landlords).

The other band consisted of string instruments including *kayagum*, and drums. This band mainly palyed chamber music by amateur musicians.

On the other hand, a form of solo performances with national musical instruments was produced and developed, an indication of the increased capacity of national musical instruments.

These solo performances were used as musical accompaniment of vocal solos but were mainly in *sanjo* form solo—a form characterized a slow tempo, which is gradually changed to fast tempo.

Dance

Dances also developed in the 17th century through the first half of the 19th centuries.

Nongakmu, a peasant dance and a drama based on songs and dances, were completed in this period and become popular.

Sandaenori (a kind of masked dance), which had been popular toward the end of the 14th century, developed into dramatic masked dances.

The *sandaenori* dance which is handed down to this day, consists of 12 scenes. The first scene is the opening. The scenes from second to the 10th portray the morally degenerate life of priests and the 11th-12th scenes ridicule inept aristocrats. Many characters appear in every scene. A variety of dances are danced and each dance has its own name.

This dramatic masked dance is full of contempt for, railleries and sardonic laughter at the priest hood and the nobility.

This dramatic dance expressed popular discontent with the feudal rulers and priests and was loved by the people for a long time.

Hwanghaedo Talnori (masked dance of Hwanghae Province) and *Ogwangdonori* (a kind of masked dance of Kyongsang Province) are also famous.

A dramatic masked dance was popular in Pongsan district, Hwanghae Province.

Nongakmu, a peasant dance, has long historical tradition. It was created and developed by the people in the course of their labor. In the period of the Li dynasty, it was further improved to become an integrated art.

Nongakmu which combines cheerful and beautiful dances and songs is organized for annual festivals mainly related to agricultural labour. It reflects people's desire to banish the fatigue of hard work. Its rhythm may invite local interest.

Nongakmu consists of various dances. Of these, the *Popgonori* and *Yonpungdaenori* dances are most exciting to the audience. They are the climax of the dance.

Besides, there is *Soljanggochum*, a drum dance, which adds cheerfulness to *Nongakmu* with its improvised rhythms. And *Chapsaekkori*, a dance, which reflects some aspects of the unreasonable social life of the day, is a humourous and satirical masked dance.

Nongakmu expresses the optimistic sentiments of the peasants about their labour and is full of vigorous and free rhythms.

But it contains superstitious elements such as *Chisin balgi*, or land god treading, which was believed to dispel all kinds of evil spirits and misfortunes and bring blessings. This is due to all ideological weakness of the peasantry, the creator of dances in those days.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

May 4

* G.O.P. Obasi, Director of the World Meteorological Organization, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A Soviet TV cameramen's group headed by A.A. Kaverznev arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia headed by M. Hulano, Member of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A parachutists team of the German Democratic Republic arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the International Organization of Journalists, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

May 6

* A delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK headed by Cho Gyu Il left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Asian Sub-Regional Conference of UNESCO to be held in the Philippines.
* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Party of Portugal.

May 7

* A delegation of the International Department of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Bruno Malov, Member of the Central Auditing Commission and Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

May 8

* A delegation of Road and Transportation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ali Mahmoodi, Advisor to the Minister of Road and Transportation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Togolese President Gunassingbe Eyadema met DPRK ambassador to Togo Chon Myong Gyong. The Togolese President supported the new proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the WPK.

May 9

* A party workers delegation of the Popular Action Party of Peru headed by Ada Del Solar De Loli, Electoral Secretary of Miraflores Popular Action Committee, Lima, of the Popular Cooperation of Peru, arrived in pyongyang by plane.

May 12

* A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Wu Xiuquan, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the CPLA, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

May 15

* A delegation of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the department, arrived in Pyangyang by plane.

May 19

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang by air to attend the 19th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.
* A DPRK delegation headed by Hong Il Chon left Pyongyang by air to attend a meeting of experts of Non-Aligned Countries on the Role of Women in Development to be held in Cuba.
* Newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the DPRK Ljupco Tavciovski arrived in Pyongyang by train.
* An educational cultural delegation of the Zimbabwean Republic headed by D. Mutumbuka, Minister of Education and Culture of Zimbabwe, arrived in Pyongyang by plane. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

campus earlier in the day, witnesses were quoted as saying.

Rocks were hurled at police who retaliated with tear gas bombs.

The students disassembled into a number of groups to face police in different parts of the campus.

Three students, the witnesses said, suspended by ropes tied to the frames of third-floor windows, painted "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" in red on a wall of the library building.

Over 1,000 riot police reinforcements were called in to disperse the protesting students.

A group of 300 students, marching arm in arm, was prevented by riot police from taking to the streets.

Forty-six students were detained, police said.

ON MAY 29, an anti-"government" demonstration broke out at the university for the third consecutive day.

Witnesses said 1,000 students gathered around the university library building shortly after the noon lunch period began, demanding the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

While trying to converge in front of the library building, students were dispersed by over 600 riot police and plainclothesmen.

Several armored cars were pushed to the scene to spray anti-riot pepper fog.

Through loudspeakers, the school authorities called on protesters to end the demonstration, warning that they could not guarantee their safety. Students refused to comply.

More than 20 students were taken into custody, said the witnesses.

Students of various universities in Seoul scattered anti-"government" handbills.

Unabated Campus Protest

It was learned recently that on May 15 anti-Chon leaflets were scattered on the campus of Koryo University.

A total of over 300 leaflets, scattered mainly in the Student Hall of the university, call on the fellow students to rise in protest.

Five days later, more than 1,000 students were also distributed at Songkyunkwan Normal College.

These actions were made known on May 27 when the military junta announced the arrest of 7 students involved in the distributing of handbills.

An exact number of demonstrations and students involved is not available so far.

The Asian Wall Street Journal on May 30 said, since winter vacation ended in March, there probably have been at least 20. The government suppressed all news of them, south Korean newspapers and broadcasts occasionally report that two or three students have been arrested for distributing subversive leaflets or engaging in other anti-government activity, the American news wrote.

To date, since late January, there have been 34 arrests relating to the recent protests announced, but a Western diplomat says he understands police have taken in many more students for interrogation.

Crackdown on Student

The south Korean authorities, in the past two months, arrested and detained more than 40 students of 6 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Yonsei University and Chungang University on charges of violating the "law on assembly and demonstration."

When a demonstration was held by 1,000 students on May 12 at Songgyungwan University, more than 200 fully armed riot police were mobilized. Earlier, on March 19, 1,000 students fought more than 1,200 police at Seoul National University.

In the first school term of this year, more than 6,430 students were expelled from 15 universities and colleges throughout south Korea.

(Continued from page 6)

grader. Afterwards, she was brought up by one of her relatives who lived at a slum. While doing housekeeping chores, she was allowed to go to a senior high school. One day she said, "I remember my parents and feel sad whenever I see a person in a bus or a train who has keloid on his or her face. I don't want to attend an Aug. 6 ceremony. Chirping of cicadas in Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park seem to be the moaning of those killed in the atomic-bombing."

I teach Japanese at school. My permanent subject is: "Why had your parents to have been atom-bombed in Hiroshima? Who dropped an atom-bomb for what purpose?"

The U.S. deploys nuclear weapons in south Korea. And it repeats war provocative acts. Under this situation I think it is my duty as an A-bombed Korean teacher to train children to work for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and oppose any kind of war.

Peace is important. Since Aug. 6, 1945, I have always thought of this. I never want that anybody will experience what I had.

My life is in bringing up children who love peace. (To be continued)

Seoul Issues, Then Withdraws, A Warning To Students; Seoul Students in Action

This story was frontpaged on the June 2 (Tuesday) issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal:

Tension between the government and the country's students took a curious turn Saturday when the government issued a stong warning to student protesters and two hours later rescinded it.

At a news conference Saturday morning, Education Minister Rhee Kyu-Ho warned that recent campus disturbances undermined national security and hindered economic growth. He said that the government will quell them "whatever the sacrifice" and that if any school, public or private, has to suspend classes because of disturbances, there is no longer any reason for it to exist.

Mr. Rhee's statement was distributed by Korea's Yonhap news agency and was broadcast several times on government radio. But at about noon, two hours after the news conference, reporters were suddenly told that the statement had been canceled.

Students Threw Stones

The minister's news conference followed the third consecutive day of demonstrations Friday at elite Seoul National University. Riot police used tear gas to break up an estimated 700 students shouting antigovernment slogans. students threw stones at police during the clashes.

The news conference marked the first time a senior official had publicly acknowledged the recent demonstrations. On Saturday morning, Korean newspapers were allowed to report the demonstrations for the first time, which suggested that the government was preparing to take a tougher stance.

Why Mr. Rhee's statement was suddenly rescinded wasn't clear. A government spokesman said that the statement had been withdrawn by the Education Ministry and that "no explanation had been given." Another Culture and Information Ministry official acknowledged that the cancellation might raise questions and said that foreign reporters didn't have to cancel the statement. Education Ministry officials couldn't be reached for comment. Korean newspapers didn't mention the statement or its cancellation.

Observers here said the decision on the statement could mean there is disagreement at senior levels on how to deal with the student demonstrators. Another explanation might be that officials decided the statement had been too strong and could provoke an adverse reaction from students or the public.

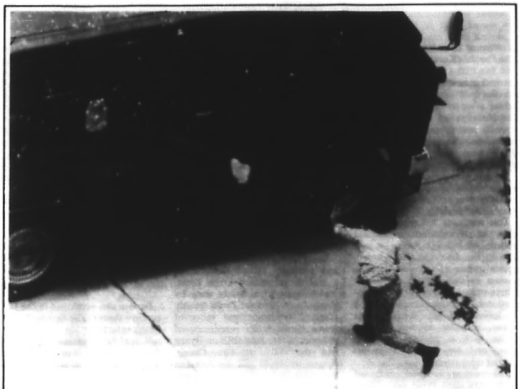
Even if the government is moderating its public stance, it hasn't become more tolerant of student dissent. Festivities marking the 95th anniversary of the prestigious Ewha Women's University were canceled Saturday following an incident at a festival there the night before. Witnesses said plainclothes police dragged away several female students by their hair after they shouted slogans at the end of a traditional mass dance. The content of the slogans wasn't learned.

On Saturday evening, plainclothes and uniformed police mingled with students attending an annual festival at Sungkyungwan University. There weren't any incidents, but when students left they encountered an impressive show of potential force. Three riot-control vans, engines running and red lights flashing, guarded the school gates, and 300 to 400 riot police lined the streets for several blocks. The university was the scene of antigovernment incidents in May.

Library Is Closed

At Seoul National University, where a student plunged five stores to his death from the library Wednesday after shouting antigovernment slogans, university president Kwon I. Hyuck announced that the library had been closed indefinitely. The government has been particularly concerned that the suicide might create more student unrest.

Meanwhile, government officials are protesting foreign news coverage of the student issue. Officials told representatives of foreign newspapers that published photographs of demonstrating students that the coverage was distorted because the papers didn't also have photos of a big cultural festival organized by the government. Nonetheless, the government didn't censor foreign publications containing articles about the demonstrations.



A student throw a large rock at a police tear-gas throwing car from close range during an anti-government demonstration. (UPI)

Demonstrators throw rocks toward a police vehicle spraying tear gas. (AP Radiophoto)

College Rector Resigns

The south Korean authorities have been driven into a great confusion and uneasipess by the death of Kim Tae Hun, a student of the Social Science College of Seoul National University, who committed suicide on May 27.

The president of Seoul National University called teachers together on May 28 and growled at them "strengthen the guidance" of students, saying that the suicide of Kim Tae Hun gave rise to a serious problem: whether the university exists or closes.

The rector of the Social Science College of the university resigned under pressure of the south Korean authorities.

The authorities, dismayed at the strong anti-"government" demonstrations of students, forced the university authorities to close its library, one of the centers of the struggle of students, on May 28. –KCNA

Students fight helmeted riot police by throwing rocks on the campus. (AP Radiophoto)

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